

Upon his release from prison he immediately resumed his Communist Party activities. In 1935 he was one of the main agitators in the On-to-Ottawa March of the Unemployed. He renewed his application for naturalization in 1937 while he was conducting a National Training School for the Communist Party in Toronto and he is suspected of having visited both Spain and the U.S.S.R. that year. He was also active in the recruiting of volunteers for service in the civil war in Spain.

In 1938 he was relieved of his organizational duties and placed in charge of the Communist Party publication *The Clarion*. Carr is an accomplished writer of Communist Party propaganda and in 1939, 1940 and 1941 contributed many articles to Communist Party publications on this continent and to various papers in England and Scotland, all designed to impede and obstruct Canada's war effort.

Carr disappeared early in 1940 and his literary contributions to the Communist Party anti-war effort are believed to have been written at a hide-out at Philadelphia, U.S.A. This is not confirmed, however, but it is a fact that he failed to comply with the *National Registration Act* in August, 1940, and did not obtain his registration card until March the 30th, 1942.

An order for the detention of this man was signed by the Honourable the Minister of Justice on June the 11th, 1940, but the warrant was not executed owing to the fact that he had "gone underground", where he remained until September the 25th, 1942, when, together with sixteen other wanted leaders of the Communist Party, he surrendered to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Toronto. He was held in the Don Jail, Toronto, pending the hearing of his objection to internment on the following charges:

1. That you have taken an active part in the subversive activities of the Communist Party of Canada for several years.
2. That in 1939 you occupied an official position in the Communist Party of Canada, being Organizational Secretary.



3. That in June 1940 you wrote an article under the title "Canadian Communist Party Outlawed", which maintained that the outlawing of the Communist Party of Canada did not or would not stop the rallying of the masses against the war.
4. That in November 1940 you wrote an article entitled "The Effects of War Economy on the Canadian People", which attacked the war taxation policy of the government and referred to Canada's part in the war as a "Criminal involvement of the country in the second Imperialist carnage".
5. That in February 1941 you wrote an article under the title "Canada's Youth and the War", attacking Canada's war effort.
6. That articles written by you attacking Canada's war effort appeared in publications printed in the United States and Great Britain and that such activities, being designed to disrupt and impede Canada's war effort, were of benefit and assistance to the enemy.

The matter was referred to this Committee which, in the presence of his counsel, Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., interrogated the detenu at the Don Jail, Toronto, on October the 1st, 1942.

The Committee begs to report as follows:—

*The detenu admitted all of the charges contained in the particulars of his case*, stating that, while he subscribed to the aims and objects of the Communist Party of Canada, he had no particular feeling for Russia, as he had no memories of that country but bitter ones, his father, Samuel Kogan, having been killed before the eyes of his family during the revolution there in 1917. He had been exploited in the harvest fields of Western Canada when he arrived here in 1924 and claims he was attracted to the Young Communist League the following year by its "progressive" program and its championship of the "under-dog". He denied that he returned to Russia in 1929 or that he had ever been outside of Canada since he came to this country and expressed regret that he had never had the opportunity of taking a course of study at

\*Our italics.



Lenin Institute, Moscow, as alleged in Section 3 of the Brief. It appears, however, that he has been well schooled in Communist Party policy and tactics, that he is one of the most capable speakers and agitators in the Party and that he has acquired some literary and executive ability. He became Organizing Secretary of the Communist Party for all of Canada in January of 1937.

\* On June the 23rd, 1931, the detenu was granted a naturalization certificate in the name of Samuel Kogan. In November of that year he was arrested on three charges, under *Section 98 (Criminal Code of Canada)*, one of which sedition conspiracy, was quashed on appeal, and on February 19th, 1932, he commenced a ten year concurrent sentence for "being a member" and "Being an officer" of an unlawful association. His naturalization certificate was therefore revoked by Order-in-Council P.C. 2759 on December 17, 1932. Having served less than three years of his sentence, he was released on ticket-of-leave on July 3rd, 1934, and on July 17th, at a Canadian Labour Defence League meeting in the Prince Arthur Hall, Montreal, delivered a scathing and malicious attack on the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice of that time. In 1937 he applied for a renewal of his naturalization certificate and the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Honeywell, of York County, recommended that the application be granted, but this has not yet been done. At this time, Carr conducted for the Communist Party of Canada, at Toronto, a National Training School where young Communists were instructed in the revolutionary aims of the Party.

\* The detenu denies that he visited Spain and the U.S.S.R., in 1937, as alleged in Section 9 of the Brief, and repeated that he had not left Canada since coming here in 1924. He admitted, however, that, as National Organizing Secretary of the Communist Party, he had been instrumental in obtaining recruits from Canada for the International Brigade then fighting in Spain.

For a short while in 1938 Carr was relieved of his duties as National Organizing Secretary when he undertook the reorganization of *The Clarion*, which he had

\*Phrases underlined in original report.



accomplished and returned to organizing by January 1st, 1939.

Following his experience as business manager of *The Clarion*, the detenu apparently became a "journalist" in the Communist Party sense, and in an article he contributed to the *Ukrainian Daily News* of New York, in February, 1940, entitled: *How the Ruling Class in Canada Fights for Democracy*, he had this to say:—

\*

'Ignoring its losses brought about by terrorizing actions and internments, the Communist Party is improving its methods of activities and expansion of contacts with the masses of people, fighting hard in order to draw away these masses from under the influence of the war machine of the Canadian Bourgeoisie.'

This, he told the Committee, was justified at the time, because of the actions of the Toronto city police.

While denying that he had ever advocated civil war or anything which would harm Canada, the detenu acknowledged authorship of the following specimen of patriotic fervor:—

'Rapidly overcoming the serious error of failing to estimate correctly the predatory character of the war at its very inception, our Party stands today as the only political force unalterably opposed to the present war and the embroilment of our country in it.'

This he contributed to *The Clarion* in February, 1940. And in the February 1st, 1940, issue of the *British World News and Views*, under the title *Canada's Youth and the War*, he offered this advice to our young soldiers:—

'Trainees, form camp committees to protect your daily interest, to demand full freedom of speech, decent food and conditions and full wages while you are in camp. Fight against the Fascist officers' clique in the Army and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stools whom the Government has placed in the armed forces to spy upon the men. Defeat the bloody conspiracy of the rich, demand that the country withdraw from the Imperialist war.'

\*Phrases underlined in original report.



In the same publication of June the 8th, 1940, under the title, *Canadian Communist Party Outlawed*, Carr gave utterance to these sentiments:—

'The Canadian People need leadership in the struggle against the war which is daily butchering millions, among them some of the best sons of Canada. The Canadian people need leadership in their struggle against the endeavours of the ruling class to impose wage cuts, longer hours, and lower standards of living in the name of "common sacrifice." The Canadian people need leadership in their determined struggle to safeguard their democratic rights. Though once again outlawed, our Party will furnish the leadership the people need. It will hold in honour the revolutionary Banner of Leninism and lead the people of Canada on the road to the decisive battles for a new socialist Canada.'

The foregoing are fair samples of the many articles Carr contributed to Communist Party publications of Britain, Canada and the U.S.A. at that time, articles which, he confessed when confronted with them, were "rather sharp" and "extravagant". However, he had the grace to say he was now ashamed of them and had discontinued such writings when the turn of international political events in 1941 had revealed to him that the war had become a "just" and "a peoples' war". He declared that he had no other desire or intention now, except to see the war concluded quickly with an allied victory, and would exert all his efforts to this end.

Under the circumstances, the Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the liberation of Sam Kogan, alias Cohen, alias Carr, would no longer prejudice the safety of the State and accordingly RECOM-



**MENDS THAT HE BE RELEASED ON THE FOLLOW-  
ING CONDITIONS:—**

1. that he do not participate in any propagandist or other activities of the Communist Party of Canada or of any organization over which the Communist Party exercises control, or of any other association, group, society or organization declared to be illegal under Section 39C of the Defence of Canada Regulations.
2. that he report to the nearest detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at regular intervals of not less than once a month.
3. that he subscribe to an undertaking to this effect.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of October, 1942.

(sgd) Roland Millar

Chairman, Advisory Committee,  
Defence of Canada Regulations

Charles N. Cochrane

Member

A. S. Simpson

Member

**To:**

**The Honourable,  
The Minister of Justice,  
OTTAWA.**

Carr and Fred Rose were both members of the Young Communist League in Montreal about the same time.

The Advisory Committee state "It is alleged that in 1929 the detenu went to Russia for a course of study at the Lenin Institute Moscow" and that Carr expressed regret "that he had never had the opportunity of taking a course of study at the Lenin Institute Moscow and that he had never been outside of this country since he came to Canada in 1924". The information on the "Registration Card" in Lieutenant-Colonel Rogov's dossier on Carr in the Soviet Embassy may be compared. This is a form drawn up for use in chronicling particulars of the various agents employed. The following was the one used for Carr:—





# REGISTRATION CARD

No. \_\_\_\_\_

PHOTO  
OF  
CARR

1. SURNAME, NAME, PATRONYM SAM CARR
2. PSEUDONYM "FRANK"
3. SINCE WHEN IN THE NET \_\_\_\_\_
4. ADDRESS:
  - (a) OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) HOME 14 Montrose, Toronto. Tel.L1-7847  
(brook)
5. PLACE OF WORK AND POSITION LABOUR PROG. PARTY  
polit. worker
6. FINANCIAL CONDITIONS Financially secure, but  
takes money. It is necessary occasionally to help.

## BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Detailed material on his biography is available in the CENTRE in the COMINTERN. Has an excellent knowledge of the Russian language, he graduated from the LENIN school in Moscow.

The following entry in Colonel Zabotin's note-book is also to be noted:—

### Second Group (Ottawa - Toronto)

**SAM (FRANK) Jew. Organizer. Studied with us in 1924-26 in the Soviet Party School. Speaks Russian. LEON became acquainted with FRANK at a meeting in October 1942.**

*Sam and Frank* were the cover names employed by the Russians for Carr, *Frank* being used latterly.

Whatever the correct date of Carr's attendance at the Lenin Institute, (the evidence before us indicates it was 1929-1931) the fact is certain that he did take the course at that institution and "graduated" as his registration card in the Embassy states. The conclusion of the Advisory Committee



that "it appears, however, that he has been well schooled in Communist Party policy and tactics" is thus substantiated, and from a most reliable source.

The following evidence of Henry Harris, upon whom we are reporting, is also pertinent:—

"Everybody knows him as being from the Lenin School".

In his registration under the National Registration Regulations, made on March 30, 1942, instead of in August, 1940, as required, Carr, in answer to the question "If not British to what country do you owe allegiance?" gave the answer "Russia".

At the time of the report of the Advisory Committee Carr had again applied for a naturalization certificate. This was finally granted on March 1st, 1945, a day or two before he was granted a Canadian passport to the United States, Mexico and Cuba.

In view of the evidence to which we have listened, our attention is naturally caught by the conditions upon which Carr's release from internment was recommended by the Committee. On his release he gave the following undertakings:—

#### UNDERTAKING

I, Sam Carr, at present of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, do hereby declare that I am a Russian Citizen.

I, now, in consideration of my release or exemption from detention under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, hereby undertake and promise that I will not participate in any propagandist or other activities of the Communist Party of Canada, or any organization over which the Communist Party exercises control, or of any other association, group, society, or organization declared to be illegal under Regulation 39C of the Defence of Canada Regulations; and

That I will report twice a month to the Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at Toronto or to such other Police Officer as such Officer Commanding may direct.

Dated this 6th day of October 1942 at Toronto,

Signature SAM CARR

Witness G. H. ARCHER

. . . . .



### UNDERTAKING

As set forth in Regulation 24 of the Defence of Canada negotiations (Consolidation).

I, SAM CARR, at present of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, do hereby declare that I am a Russian Citizen.

I, now, in consideration of my release or exemption from detention as a \_\_\_\_\_, hereby undertake and promise that I will report to such Officer or Official and upon such terms as the Canadian Authorities may from time to time prescribe; that I will carefully observe and obey the laws of Canada and such Rules and Regulations as may specially be prescribed for my conduct by competent authority; that I will strictly abstain from taking up arms against, and from doing any acts of hostility towards the Government of this Country, and that except with the permission of the Officer or Official under whose surveillance I may be placed, I will strictly abstain from communicating with anyone whomsoever, any information concerning the existing war or the movements of troops or the military preparations which the authorities of Canada, or the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions or any Allied or associated power may make, or concerning the resources of Canada, and that I will do no act which might be of injury to the Dominion of Canada, or the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any Allied or Associated Power.

Dated this 6th day of October 1942, at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Signature SAM CARR

Witness W. A. SHIELDS

The ink could hardly have been dry on the signatures to the above undertakings when Carr met Koudriavtzev. The record of that meeting in one of the documents referred to elsewhere in this Report reads as follows:—

Sam (Frank). Jew. Organizer. Studied with us in 1924-26 in the Soviet Party School. Speaks Russian. Leon got acquainted with Frank at a meeting in October 1942.



He proposed:—

Foster—Englishman. Assistant to the superintendent of the Division of distribution of war production at the ministry of Munitions and Supplies.

Has been giving materials on war supplies: guns and other kinds of supplies.

He obtained different work with promotion. Can better give materials.

He is contacting with Martin.

(Ours).

2. Ernst—Jew. He works on the Joint . . . (?) of Military . . . ? (USA and Canada) (co-ordination) He gives detailed information on all kinds of industries, plans for the future. Supplies detailed accounts of conferences. Has been giving materials weekly.

Good worker.

He is connected with Foster.

Both live in Ottawa.

Taken on to work at the end of January.

3. Polland. Department of Air Force.

Works in Toronto in the Intelligence Branch.

At the moment he has been transferred to Ottawa.

He gave a map of the training schools. Is not yet working.

4. Surensen. He works in the Naval Department. He works in intelligence. Used to give materials on the construction of ships. He has left for overseas. Both worked up to April.

Carr became a candidate in the Dominion elections in 1945 but he was unsuccessful. His candidature and that of Fred Rose was reported to *The Director* by Colonel Zabolin on July 12, 1945:—

209

12.7.45

To the Director reference No. 8393.

1. Debouz received the data from a conversation with officers who had taken part on the Western Front. The data were received from conversations with the latter.



2. Debouz was re-elected for the second time as a member of the Federal Parliament. The candidature of Sam was defeated. Sam and Tim Buck were not elected although they received votes for the Federal Parliament.

\*

3. Thus from the Corporants there is one member of the Federal Parliament. The first session of Parliament meets on August 26.

\*

Grant.

12.7.45.

"Debouz" is Fred Rose. "Corporants" and "Corporators" are words used by the Russian espionage system for members of the Communist Party outside of Russia.

Carr was, along with Rose, the main Canadian cog in Zabotin's organization of espionage agents. His name and his activities run throughout the piece. Before Zabotin took over in June, 1943, Carr was already head of a group of agents, the "Ottawa-Toronto group". As recruiting agent he "proposed", as above mentioned, Benning, Adams, Polland, and "Surenson" and was charged by Moscow with the definite task of enlarging the agency personnel. In a telegram from Zabotin to "The Director" dated August 2, 1945, the second paragraph reads:—

2. Sam promised to give us several officers from the central administration of the active forces. At present it is pretty hard to do it, in view of the fact that a reshuffle of persons a filling of positions in the staff with officers who have returned from overseas is taking place.

\*

In Carr's dossier in the Embassy there is a copy of a "task" assigned by Lieutenant Colonel Rogov to Carr on June 15, 1945. Paragraph 4 reads:—

4. Is there any possibility for you of developing our work in the Ministry of National Defence, in the Ministry for Air, in the Ministry of the Navy or else in their military staffs.

At the present time these fields are of great interest to us and we want you to put forth maximum efforts in this matter.

Rogov wrote in the margin Carr's answer:—

Everything shall be clarified in July-August, for at the present time the staffs are being replaced by front line men.

\* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.



A later task given Carr by Rogov dated August 16, 1945, contains the following:—

**5. Your possibilities regarding the selection of people  
in the General Staffs of the Armed Forces.**

Carr was also charged with obtaining the issue of the false passport for the Russian agent called Witczak for which at least \$3,000 was paid. This story is fully set out in Section V. of this report. His name appears also in relation to Nightingale, Shugar and Veall and we refer to the Sections of this report dealing with each of these. Carr appears also on Colonel Zabolotin's mailing list of January 5, 1946, as the source of one document being sent to Moscow described as "*Biog. Govt. Workers*", consisting of forty-six pages.

As reported elsewhere, it was found impossible to find Carr for the purpose of subpoenaing him to give evidence before us. His wife stated to the process-server that she was unaware of his whereabouts. Having regard to his "disappearance" in 1940 when he was wanted, it is not difficult to assume that the situation is again the same. It was in June, 1940, that the order for Carr's detention was issued. It was found impossible to execute this until he, with Rose and other leading Communists, surrendered to the R.C.M.P. on September 25, 1942.

The notes set out in Section V of this Report with respect to the false passport matter contain three entries of payments of money to Carr, namely:—

September 13th, 1944	\$350
June 15th, 1945	\$200
July 17th, 1945	\$200

Carr also handled the \$3,000 payment for the false passport. It would not be difficult to conclude that he was sent to this country in 1924 as a professional Soviet agent and has acted as such continuously since that time.

The documents also show that he undertook to facilitate the illegal entry into Canada of additional professional agents of the Soviet Union. The reports in Carr's dossier of the secret meetings of 1st August and 16th August, 1945, include the following:—

**ASSIGNMENT NO. 3 of "1.8.45"**

- 1. Requirements which a person living as an "illegal" must meet (nationality, citizenship, occupation, education, knowledge of languages, family and financial conditions, etc.)**



2. Ways of legalisation (organization of a commercial undertaking, joining a business firm as a partner, what kind of firm, joining as a member any office, joining the army as a volunteer, accepting employment.)
3. Documents which an "illegal" must possess (passport, different kinds of certificates, references, recommendation letters, etc.)
4. More expedient methods to slip into the country.
5. To provide for secure living quarters and financial means during the period when the "illegal" gets acquainted with the local set-up and conditions. ~~The possibilities of attracting~~ \*
6. To reveal the channels of influence of the English government on the foreign policy of Canada.
7. Conditions of entry into the country and of moving about in the country.
8. Conditions of adaptation and living in the country.
9. Methods of work of the counter-espionage. The organization of the Federal and provincial counter-espionage services.

and the following:—

Assigned personally 16.8.45

#### The Task

1. To write a report on the technique of making up passports and other documents, indicating precisely who on your side (Frank's) is engaged in this activity.
2. What documents can be made and can be received through you.

Being required by Order in Council P.C. 411 to "inquire into and report upon which public officials and other persons in positions of trust or otherwise have communicated directly or indirectly secret and confidential information, the disclosure of which might be inimical to the safety and interests of Canada, to the agents of a Foreign Power and the facts relating to and the circumstances surrounding such communication" we think the evidence shows that Carr did so communicate. The facts and circumstances are sufficiently stated in this and the other Sections of our report referred to above.

\* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.



PZ 98347

## SECTION III. 2

**FRED ROSE, MONTREAL**

Of all the persons mentioned in the Russian documents as well as by the witnesses throughout this Inquiry, none, Soviet officials excepted, have been more repeatedly and prominently mentioned, either under their names or cover-names, than Fred Rose and his fellow spy and conspirator, Sam Carr.

Fred Rose (cover-names *Fred* and later *Debouz*) was born in Lublin, Poland, of Russian parentage on the 7th of September, 1907. In October, 1920, he came to Canada and later attained Canadian citizenship when, as a minor, his name was included in the naturalization certificate of his father, Jacob Rosenberg, issued on March 17, 1926. Fred Rosenberg has, for many years, used the name "Fred Rose", by which he is now generally known.

Twenty years after being granted the status of Canadian citizen and the freedoms, advantages and facilities of his land of adoption, which eventually permitted him to rise to the level of a legislator for the whole of Canada, being elected a Member of Parliament on the 9th August, 1943, and re-elected on the 11th June, 1945, Rose was arrested on charges laid under *The Official Secrets Act*, 1939.

Some of his activities between the period extending from the time of entry into Canada at the age of 13 to the time of his arrest at the age of 39 are well described in the Report, dated 5th October, 1942, made by the Advisory Committee appointed under Regulation 22 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, to consider and make recommendations to the Minister of Justice with respect to objections made by Fred Rose against his internment. Rose had been interned on the 25th September, 1942, when, in company with other prominent Communists, he was apprehended by the R.C.M. Police after coming out of hiding. The Report reads:—



**IN THE MATTER OF THE DEFENCE OF CANADA  
REGULATIONS**

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF FRED ROSENBERG, alias ROSE,  
RECOMMENDATION OF THE ADVISORY COMMIT-  
TEE CONSISTING OF**

**Judge Roland Millar, Chairman,  
Prof. C. N. Cochrane of Toronto,  
A. S. Simpson, Esq., of Winnipeg.**

This detenu was born in Poland in 1907 of Jewish parents, and came to Canada with his parents in 1920. He became a Canadian citizen in March, 1926, when his name was included in the naturalization certificate issued to his father. He described himself as an electrician.

In 1925 he joined the Young Communist League and was appointed National Secretary for that organization in 1929. As such, he went to Russia for a course of instruction in 1930 where for a period of six months he served on the International Executive Committee of the Young Communist League. He became a member of the Communist Party of Canada in 1927 and was appointed to the Central Executive Committee of the Party in 1929.

He was arrested in Toronto in October 1929 for disorderly conduct and sentenced to thirty days, and in 1931-1932 was convicted of sedition under Section 98 of the Criminal Code of Canada, for which he served one year in the Bordeaux gaol.

He was married at Montreal in 1931 to a Jewess of Ukrainian origin. They have one child, a daughter now six years of age. He has twice been a candidate for public office, in the Federal election of 1935 and in the Quebec Provincial election of 1936, but was unsuccessful on both occasions. In 1937 he was appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the Party to the Central Control Commission, a secret service organization within the Party.

Although not openly identified with the Verdun unemployed relief strike of 1940, the detenu was credited



with organizing and controlling it from the background through reliable Party members. About the same time he was author of two pamphlets, one *1940—A Review*, in English, and the other in French, *1917-1940*, both fanatically anti-British and designed to impede Canada's participation in the war. Anticipating the ban which was placed on the Communist Party in June 1940, the detenu 'went underground', and except for a pamphlet entitled *Année Heureuse et Victorieuse* distributed in Montreal in January, 1942, and of which Rose was co-signer with other prominent Communists, he was not heard of until he was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Toronto on September 25th, 1942, on the following charges:—

- (1) That you have been a member of the Communist Party of Canada for several years;
- (2) That you occupied an official position in the Communist Party of Canada, being a member of the Quebec Provincial Committee;
- (3) That as an official of the Communist Party of Canada, you participated in and supported the subversive policies of that organization.
- (4) That in a pamphlet written by you under the title *1940—A Review*, you disloyally opposed the Canadian-U.S.A. Defence alliance.
- (5) That in a pamphlet written by you under the title *1917-1940* you attacked Canada's war effort and expressed disloyal statements.
- (6) That your disloyal activities, being designed to weaken Canada's war effort, were of assistance and benefit to the enemy.

The case was referred to this Committee, which interrogated the detenu at the Don gaol, Toronto, on October 2nd, 1945, in the presence of his counsel, Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C.

The Committee begs to report as follows:—

The detenu admitted all of the charges contained in the particulars of his case. He had joined the Young Communist League when only seventeen years of age and appeared to be proud of the progress he had made in that organization, and in the Communist Party of



Canada, having attained almost all of the top-ranking positions, of both. He boasted that he was the only Canadian ever appointed to the International Committee of the Young Communist League, and described his duties as Chief of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of Canada as those of counter-espionage within the Party, i.e. the duty of 'ferreting out traitors, spies, and fascists' who might have become members for ulterior purposes.

He acknowledged authorship of the pamphlet *1940—A Review* which is chiefly a compilation of quotations from numerous Communist Party publications and authorities; one of the author's contributions being as follows:—

"While pledging Canadian support to British Imperialism 'to the last of our resources and manpower' Mackenzie King revealed in the House of Commons that for a number of years previous to the war he had been carrying on negotiations with President Roosevelt for the so-called Canada-U.S.A. Defence Alliance, which in reality is not a Defence Alliance at all but a committal of Canadian automatic involvement in war with Japan at the behest of U.S. Imperialism. . . . The Communist Party of Canada carries on despite persecution. The Honourable E. Lapointe was forced to admit in the House of Commons that the Communist Party in Quebec is the most active opponent of the Government's war policy."

The pamphlet *1917-1940*, printed in French, compares the progress made in Canada with that of the U.S.S.R. during that time under a sub-heading *Life in Canada*, from which we quote:—

"The examination of life in Canada during the twenty-two years since the armistice presents an altogether different picture, particularly for French Canadians. 'The paradise for heroes' presented during the war 1914-18 has not been fulfilled. Instead of that there were years of uninterrupted crisis, unemployment, low wages and now another war. In spite of ourselves, our people of Quebec are engaged in a war which has



nothing to do with us and this despite all the promises made by Messrs. King and Lapointe that our sons will not go fighting on foreign battlefields . . . greater numbers will be forced by conscription to enlist and be sent overseas. The blood of our youth is purported to fertilize the soil of Europe, Africa and Asia, why? . . . Our people must decide once and for all that war must be waged here in our country against those who are responsible for our misery."

However, the detenu claims that many former "misunderstandings" had been cleared from his mind in 1941 when the war became a "just war" and that pamphlet *Année Heureuse et Victorieuse*, distributed in January 1942 was designed to acquaint French Canadians with the new policy of the Party.

Rose expressed the view that there was now a 'political pot boiling' in Quebec, the tendency of which was Fascist and anti-British, and he thought that if he were free to circulate amongst the workers of that Province he might be able to minimize its effect and thereby contribute to National Unity.

Although the Committee was not impressed with the detenu's exaggerated opinion of his own importance and knowledge, we nevertheless are unanimously of the opinion that he will follow the Party line of supporting the war effort of Canada, and that his liberation will no longer prejudice the safety of the State, ACCORDINGLY WE RECOMMEND THAT HE BE RELEASED ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:—

- (1) That he do not participate in any propagandist or other activities of the Communist Party of Canada or of any organization over which the Communist Party exercises control, or of any other association, group, society or organization declared to be illegal under Section 39C of the Defence of Canada Regulations;
- (2) That he report to the nearest detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at regular intervals of not less than once a month;



(3) That he subscribe to an undertaking to this effect.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of October, 1942.

(Sgd.) ROLAND MILLAR

Chairman, Advisory Committee,  
Defence of Canada Regulations.

(Sgd.) CHARLES N. COCHRANE

Member

(Sgd.) A. S. SIMPSON

Member

To:

The Honourable,  
The Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.

Feby. 26, 43.

It is significant that for Rose the war became a "just" war only after Soviet Russia had joined the United Nations and was not by him so considered in September, 1939, when his own Fatherland, Poland, was invaded.

The day following the Recommendation of the Advisory Committee for his conditional release, Rose signed the following Undertakings:—

(a) "UNDERTAKING

I, Fred Rose, at present of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, do hereby declare that I am a British Subject.

I, now, in consideration of my release or exemption from detention under Regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, hereby undertake and promise that I will not participate in any propagandist or other activities of the Communist Party of Canada, or any organization over which the Communist Party exercises control, or of any other association, group, society or organization declared to be illegal under Regulation 39C of the Defence of Canada Regulations; and

That I will report twice a month to the Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at Montreal or to such other Police Officer as such Officer Commanding may direct.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1942 at Toronto in the Province of Ontario.

Signature (Sgd.) Fred Rose

(Sgd.) G. H. Archer"



(b) "UNDERTAKING"

As set forth in Regulation 24 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation).

I, Fred Rose, at present of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, do hereby declare that I am a British Subject.

I, now, in consideration of my release or exemption from detention as a Canadian Citizen, hereby undertake and promise that I will report to such Officer or Official and upon such terms as the Canadian Authorities may from time to time prescribe; that I will carefully observe and obey the laws of Canada and such Rules and Regulations as may specially be prescribed for my conduct by competent authority; that I will strictly abstain from taking up arms against, and from doing any acts of hostility towards the Government of this Country, and that except with the permission of the Officer or Official under whose surveillance I may be placed, I will strictly abstain from communicating with anyone whomsoever any information concerning the existing war or the movement of troops or the military preparations which the authorities of Canada, or the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions or any Allied or associated power may make, or concerning the resources of Canada, and that I will do no act which might be of injury to the Dominion of Canada, of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions, or any Allied or Associated Power

Dated this 6th day of October, 1942 at Toronto in the Province of Ontario.

Signature (Sgd.) Fred Rose  
(Sgd.) W. A. Shields"

Like Sam Carr, Fred Rose lost no time in violating his Undertakings.

At what time Rose first commenced his disloyal practices against the land of his adoption, is not clear. Suffice it to say that when he was only seventeen years old he already had worked for the N.K.V.D. (Russian Secret Police; cover-name *Neighbours*). This is made clear by the first paragraph of the following Russian document—which also indicates some of his connections with the Soviet espionage services outside of Canada and also his leadership of a Montreal Group of agents.



"Prior to Re-organization"

Director Davie

1. Fred—Director of corporation.

Previously worked at the neighbours, up to 1924.

In May-June 1942 came to Davie with a proposal to help. Davie checked up on Fred through New York (Molier). The neighbours proposed to make use of Fred. After this, in 1942 in September, Fred contacted Davie on instructions from Molier. Molier was sent to work in Ottawa, for organizing the work. (At the present time on the electoral lists to parliament in Quebec.)

Fred's Work

Group in Montreal (activists)

1. Gray

Jew. Head of a section of the Directorate for securing war materials for the Allies. Taken on to the work on 1.9.42. He works well. Gives materials on shells and cannons (on films).

2. Green

Works in the administration of the Tank plant "Locomotive" in Montreal. Assistant to the superintendent of the section on contracts. A key position.

Gives information on the numbers of tanks being delivered—only.

3. Professor

Frenchman. Noted chemist, about 40 years of age. Works in McGill University, Montreal. Is the best of the specialists on BB on the American Continent. Gives full information on explosives and chemical plants. Very rich. He is afraid to work. (Gave the formula of RDX, up to the present there was no evaluation from the boss.)

Gave about OB.

1. GINI—(Jew)

Auxiliary Group

\* Photographer. Owner of a drug store. He provided a place for photography. He has a photographic laboratory.

There are working at his place:

(a) Golia, a young artist, works in the photographic studio.

Ext-d-5  
PF-709568.

\* Faint type indicates word crossed out in original documents.



**Contact**

**1. Freda**

**Jewess. Works as a fellow-worker in the international Labour Office.**

**A lady-friend of the Professor.**

**2. Galya**

**A housewife. Occupies apartment adjoining that of Davie. Her husband works as a merchant. Is establishing contact with Fred. After the re-organization she was a contact with Gray.**

**Nobody in the group knows Leon.**

**Davie's wife was the contact between Leon and Davie. Galya was at times connected with her."**

Again, like Carr who was in charge of the "*Ottawa-Toronto Group*" of agents, Rose had been previously schooled in Moscow where, as mentioned in the Report of the Advisory Committee set out above, he followed a course of instruction in 1930 while serving there for six months on the International Executive Committee of the Young Communist League.

As already stated, his activities, disclosed by the Russian documents as well as in the testimony of various witnesses, are countless and of various kinds.

The evidence shows him as an active speaker in the "study-groups" described by Kathleen Willsher as "Communist cells", and he there enlisted Willsher in the Soviet espionage service; as a writer of various articles in Communist periodicals; as espionage group organizer; and as active personally in obtaining information such as that on R.D.X. given to him by Boyer.

The nature of Rose's key role behind the scenes in organizing the group of agents in the National Research Council who worked under Lunan (cover-name *Back*), is vividly illustrated in the following excerpt from one of the Russian notebooks. It records a report from Lunan to Lt. Col. Rogov, and with reference to Mazerall says *inter alia*:—

**Back communicated that he will have a meeting with him in the period of 20.5 to 5.6. He further added that Bagley knows nothing about his immediate work as Fred—Debouz—talked with him only generally, and recommended that Back should study him in detail and only after that to start working with him.**

Rose's activities were not limited to Canadian territory but extended to other countries. In this connection his name is linked with that of Steinberg



(Berger), an agent in the United States, as indicated in the following document:—

8F 730312  
To Debouz  
[Steinberg—"Berger"] 4133

Debouz is to tie up with Berger and depending on the circumstances is to make a proposal about work for us or for the corporation. Contact in Washington with Debouz's person. To work out arrangements for a meeting and to telegraph. To give out 600 dollars. If Debouz should be unable to go to U.S.A. then there should be a letter from Debouz to Berger containing a request to assist the person delivering the letter to Berger.

12.5.45 22.00 St. Patrick & Cumberland.

Gouzenko told us that the contact directed by the above document was made.

Rose is linked with the mission in England assigned to Burman, upon whom we report in Section III. 10. We quote one of the documents there dealt with:—

*Despatched*

To the Director, reference No.\_\_\_\_

I am communicating to you the arrangements for Berman's meeting in London. The meeting will take place two weeks after Berman's departure from Montreal, counting the first Sunday after his departure as the date of his departure, even if he should have left on a Wednesday. The meeting will take place at 15 o'clock on Sunday, in front of the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, S.W.1 (Canada House, Trafalgar Sq.). If on the first Sunday it does not take place, it will be transferred to the next Sunday at the same hour and so on until contact is established. Berman will be in civilian clothes—brown suit (tweed) checkered, without a hat, with a newspaper in his right hand.

Pass-word: "How's Elsie?"

Berman will reply: "She's fine."

Thereupon our man will hand over to him a letter signed "Frank".

If the meeting at the designated place should prove impossible, or inconvenient for us, Berman will send his address to his wife, the latter will give it to



Debouz, and the latter to us and it may be possible to undertake the meeting at the address of his living quarters. When you will advise us that the meeting will be more convenient at the apartment, then we will tell Debouz and he will tell Berman's wife. Berman's wife will write him a letter with the following sentence: "Ben has not been feeling too well". After that he will await the meeting at his apartment.

**Supplementary data.**

He joined the Party in 1938. ~~Had a business~~ \*  
Worked as an insurance agent. His wife joined the Party in 1939. During the illegal period he worked in central apparatus of the Party on organizational work.

It is also apparent that Rose reported to Moscow, through Zabotin, information which he had obtained in conversations with officers who had returned from the Western Front. This is shown by a telegram from Zabotin to *The Director* which we quote in part:—

12.7.45

To the Director reference No. 8393.

1. Debouz received the data from a conversation with officers who had taken part on the Western Front. The data were received from conversations with the latter. . . .

Zabotin's mailing list to Red Army Intelligence Headquarters in Moscow of the 5th January, 1945, includes the following entry:—

Nos. P.P.	Source	From where and under what circumstances the material was obtained.	Designation of the Material	Date and Number	Number of pages	Marked
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
108	Debouz	Notes	Conversation with Profess. decisions secr. session of parliament	no date	1	none

There had been a secret session of Parliament on November 25, 1944. It is apparent that Rose had reported to his masters on this session.

Documentary and oral evidence establish that Rose had associations with the following persons on whom we report in Section III—Burman, Benning, Adams, Chapman, Harris, Mazerall, Lunan, Nightingale, Boyer, Shugar, Willsher, Gerson and Halperin. Some of his activities with these various persons are described in the respective Sub-Sections dealing with

\* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.



them. As Rose's name appears throughout this Report, it is only by a perusal of the whole that his activities, so far as they are disclosed by the evidence, can be appreciated.

Summoned before us on the 18th April, 1946, Rose appeared with Counsel and objected to being sworn or giving evidence on the ground that he had been committed to trial on the charges above referred to. This objection, being in our opinion without foundation in law, we over-ruled; and on the application of his Counsel an adjournment to the 26th April was granted.

On that date Rose appeared with Counsel. He again refused to be sworn or give evidence. Under the circumstances we saw no purpose in imposing any sanction, but we gave him the opportunity to make any explanation he desired with respect to the matters into which we were enquiring so far as they related to him. This he declined.

We are satisfied that Rose did what the documents and witnesses say he did.



SECTION III. 3

PF 67188

LUNAN'S (*BACK'S*) GROUP

LUNAN (Montreal); DURNFORD SMITH (Montreal); MAZERALL (Fredericton and Ottawa); HALPERIN (Montreal)

DAVID GORDON LUNAN was born in Kirkaldy, Scotland, on 31st December, 1914, of Scottish parents. He attended a number of schools in England and arrived in Canada in 1938. His first employment was with A. McKim, Limited, advertising agents in Montreal, and in 1940 he was employed in the same city with another advertising agency until the 1st of July, 1942. In January, 1943, he joined the Canadian Army as a private and in April of the same year he obtained his first commission. In June, 1945, he was promoted to the rank of Acting Captain.

In November, 1944, he was seconded to the Wartime Information Board which later changed its name to Canadian Information Service, and was with that body until February, 1946. He was Editor of the Military Journal, *Canadian Affairs*, and had his office at 139½ Sparks Street, Ottawa.

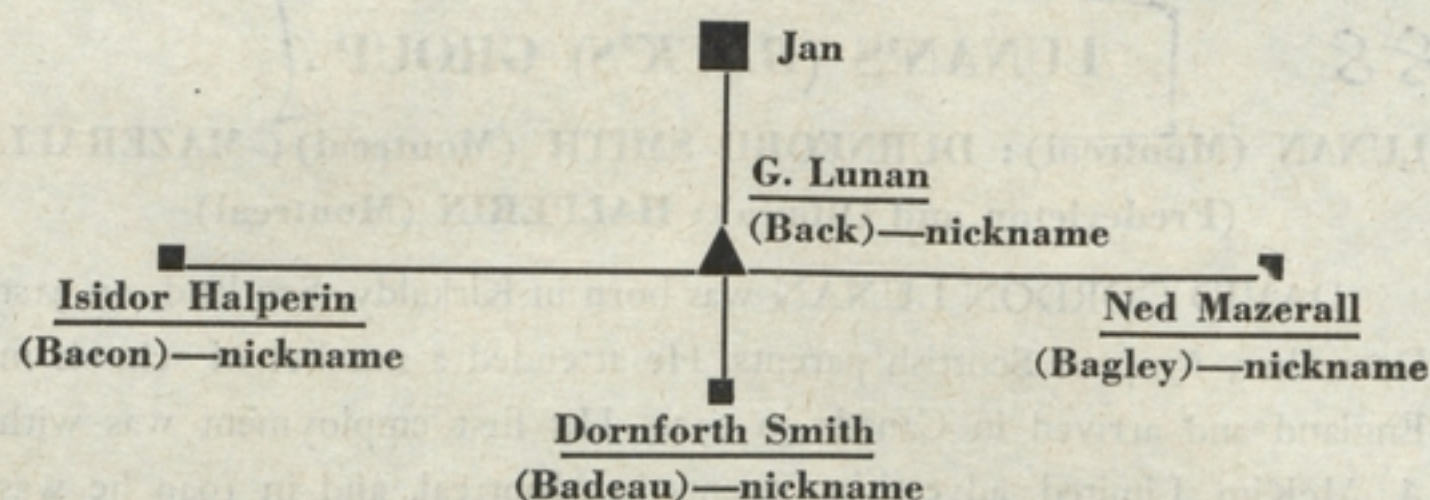
He had associations with Squadron-Leader Poland, Squadron-Leader Nightingale, Dr. Boyer, Durnford Smith, Sam Carr, Scotland Benning, Ned Mazerall, Fred Rose, Sam Gerson, David Shugar and Israel Halperin.

Lunan told us very frankly how he became associated with Lt.-Col. Rogov of the Russian Embassy, who was one of the assistants to Colonel Zabotin. He testified that one morning when he arrived at his office, he found on his desk an anonymous note inviting him to meet an unidentified person at a corner of Rideau Street in Ottawa.

At the hour, date and place indicated in the note Lunan kept the appointment and there met a person whom he did not know, and with whom he had a conversation that lasted approximately twenty minutes. This person subsequently proved to be Lt.-Col. Rogov. He did not give his name to Lunan, but instructed Lunan to refer to him in the future under the cover-name of *Jan*. Lunan was to be known as *Back*. Lunan was then handed a document typewritten in English which read as follows:—



The scheme of your group will be approximately such  
as it is shown below.



You only will know me (as Jan) but nobody else.

2. What we would like you to do:

- a. To characterize the scales and works carrying out at National Research and also the scheme of this Department.
- b. To conduct the work of "Bacon", "Badeau", and "Bagley".

It is advisable to put the following tasks to them separately:

Bagley—to give the models of developed radio-sets, its photographs, technical (data) facts and for what purpose it is intended. Once in three months to write the reports in which to characterize the work of Radio Department, to inform about the forthcoming tasks and what new kinds of the models are going to be developed.

Bacon—to give the organization and characters of Valcartier Explosives Establishment's Direction. To write the report on subject: "What kind of the work is this organization engaged in?" If possible to pass on the prescriptions (formulas) of explosives and its samples.

Badeau—to write the report: What kind of the work is his Department engaged in and what Departments it is in contact with (by work).



All the materials and documents to be passed by Bagley, Bacon and Badeau have to be signed by their nicknames as stated above.

If your group have the documents which you will not be able to give us irrevocably, we shall photograph them and return back to you.

I beg you to instruct every man separately about conspiracy in our work.

In order not to keep their materials (documents) at your place, it is advisable that you receive all their materials (documents) the same day you have the meeting with me.

To answer all the above questions we shall have the meeting on March 28.

J.

P.S. After studying burn it.

Captain Lunan then clearly understood that he had been assigned the task of contacting Durnford Smith, Ned Mazerall, and Israel Halperin, for the purpose of obtaining secret information for the U.S.S.R. Lunan in the course of his own particular duties with the Information Board received no secret information of any value, but obviously could obtain some through Smith, Mazerall and Halperin who were scientists employed by The National Research Council and the Department of National Defence, Research Division, and who were familiar with technical matters in connection with the work of those agencies.

The document shows that each member of the group of which Lunan was to be the head was assigned a cover-name. Durnford Smith was to be referred to as *Badeau* and Ned Mazerall and Israel Halperin were to be known respectively under the names of *Bagley* and *Bacon*. Lunan testified that he already knew Smith but that he was not acquainted with either Mazerall or Halperin who were complete strangers to him. Mazerall, however, stated that he had met Lunan three times in study-group meetings, before Lunan asked him to engage in espionage.

Lunan's first meeting with Rogov took place in March, 1945, and in Lunan's dossier we find the Registration Form with the following entries obviously made immediately after this interview:—



# REGISTRATION CARD

No. \_\_\_\_\_

1. SURNAME, GIVEN NAME AND PATRONYM—Lieutenant  
G. Lunan
2. PSEUDONYM—"Back"
3. LENGTH OF TIME IN NET—from March, 1945
4. ADDRESS:
  - a) BUSINESS—Sparks Street, "Canadian Affairs"  
Telephone 97621
  - b) HOME —337 Elgin, Apartment 7, Telephone  
5-71-20
5. PLACE OF WORK AND DUTIES—Editorial office of  
military journal, "Canadian Affairs". Works in  
capacity of a correspondent.
6. FINANCIAL CONDITIONS—Receives around \$200 a  
month. Needs material help occasionally.

## BIOGRAPHICAL DATA—

Born in Scotland in 1912, is married. By education he is a journalist. Came to Canada in 1938. At present time is working on journal "Canadian Affairs".

He is a member of the "Labor Progressive Party". He shows a great interest in the political life of Canada. He is well disposed to us. His job is not stable, he may be demobilized. He does not want to remain in the army. After the war he plans to work as a journalist on one or other of the periodicals published in Montreal or Toronto.

Upon receiving his assignment, Lunan says that he was very disturbed about this matter and did not do anything for a week. He could hardly understand why he had been chosen for this particular kind of work, but he recalled a meeting he had had with Fred Rose, and on this point he testified as follows:—



Q. Prior to receiving that message (*i.e. the anonymous note already referred to*) whom did you meet that you could connect with the message?

A. I did not connect anybody with it until having received it and then I connected a conversation I had had previously.

Q. With whom?

A. With Fred Rose.

Q. In what place?

A. I do not remember, but I rather think on a train.

Q. How many days before that, could you say?

A. A few days.

Q. A few days. The Fred Rose you are speaking about now is the one you identified a moment ago?

A. That is right.

Q. What did Fred Rose tell you on the train?

A. He asked me what I was doing. I had just recently arrived in Ottawa and he asked me various questions about my work and my future and so on and then said that he had somebody that he thought I should meet. If I remember his phrase, he said he was a very interesting person.

Q. Was that all?

A. That is all.

Q. You went to the meeting because you associated that note with the interview you had with Rose on the train previously?

A. I had associated it, yes.

Q. Because otherwise you would not have gone?

A. That is right.

Q. To the meeting without knowing something about it or having an idea about it?

A. That is right.

Q. But you did associate that invitation with the previous meeting you had had with Rose?

A. Yes.

. . . . .

Q. That is why there was no hesitation in your mind to associate the conversation you had with Rose on the train and this message that you had on your desk?

A. There could have been no other association.



Q. Pardon?

A. There could have been no other association.

Fred Rose had obviously spoken of Lunan to Rogov as an agent who would be willing to help. Rose had known Lunan since 1943 at least, and was familiar with his background. Rose knew that Lunan, with Durnford Smith and others, belonged to the Quebec Committee for Allied Victory where the Communists' influence was definitely felt. Lunan's ideology helped him to dispel rapidly his first fears and to overcome whatever previous hesitation he might have had, for within a short time after his meeting with Rogov he started to contact Smith, Mazerall and Halperin and obtained from them valuable secret information which he transmitted to Rogov.

Smith, Mazerall and Halperin were obviously considered at the Embassy to be Communist sympathizers. Although they testified that they did not know Zabotin and his associates, their names appear in the assignment of tasks given to Lunan from time to time by Rogov, and it is also clear that the latter knew the nature of the work they were engaged in at the National Research Council, and enough about them to presume their willingness to cooperate. All the information concerning these three "recruits" had necessarily been previously furnished to Zabotin and Rogov, who were undoubtedly confident in view of what they had learned, probably from Rose, that the scientists would be receptive to Lunan's propositions.

DURNFORD SMITH was born in Westmount, P.Q., on 17th February, 1912, of Canadian parents. At the times in question he was a member of the Micro-wave Section of the Radio Branch of the National Research Council. He is a graduate of McGill University in mathematics and physics, and holds his Master's degree obtained for work in connection with radio-activity. Before entering the employ of the National Research Council, he had been with the Bell Telephone Company in Montreal for five years. In 1936 he applied for a post in the National Research Council, but not until 1942 was he successful in obtaining a temporary position as Junior Research Engineer in the Radio Laboratory. Later he was engaged as Assistant Research Engineer.

Smith's work in the Council was secret, and on his appointment he took the usual oath of secrecy. In the course of his duties he had to travel quite frequently on behalf of the branch in which he was working. On various occasions he went to Toronto in connection with work that was



being done by Research Enterprises Limited, and also to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the purpose of discussing secret equipment.

Like Lunan, Smith had associations with Poland, Nightingale, Boyer, Benning, Mazerall, Shugar, and Halperin, and he had been a member of the Committee for Allied Victory. He was the most cooperative agent in the Research group, of which Lunan was the leader, and, speaking of him Lunan testified as follows:—

Q. Which of the three, Mazerall, Halperin and Smith was the most co-operative on the whole in the organization with which you were connected?

A. I would say that Smith was.

Lunan told us that for the purpose of fulfilling his task, he approached Durnford Smith, whom he knew personally, first. He was "reasonably certain" of him, and he thus relates the first conversation he had with him on this matter:—

Q. Will you tell us how you carried on the conversation, how you broached the subject? What did you say?

A. I remember that I tried to feel him out.

Q. How would you do that?

A. I think I asked him first about his work, and at some point I know that I told him that I had met somebody and he—and I think you will understand what I say when I put it euphemistically that I let him take what meaning out of it he would, and I think it became clear to him the kind of proposition that I was making to him.

Q. What gave you that conviction?

A. Well, it was not immediately clear, because he said he would have to think it over. Subsequently at another meeting with him—

Q. He wanted to think it over. Why? He must have understood the nature of it?

A. I suppose he was not immediately sure that he wanted to do this.

Q. Was it put to him that the request was made to obtain from him the information for the Soviet Union?

A. Not in the first instance. Subsequently I think he must—well, I am sure he must have understood that. First of all, I was not fully identified to him, nor he to me. We were fencing with words, as it were, and I couldn't say at what particular stage of our conversation he understood exactly the nature of the proposition I was making to him.



Q. Well, you perhaps explain it in your letter, Exhibit 17-D, when you say:—

*“Badeau: Warmed up slowly to my request and remained non-committal until he had checked independently on my bona fides. Once satisfied, he promised to cooperate.”*

A. Yes, that is fair enough.

EDWARD WILFRED MAZERALL was born 1916 in Fredericton, New Brunswick, of Canadian parents. He is a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, and is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. From 1938 to 1939 he worked in Hamilton with the Canadian Westinghouse Company, and then joined the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Ottawa. In 1942 he went to the National Research Council where he was employed as an engineer to help in the development of Radar equipment. Like the other employees who were engaged in secret work, he took the oath of secrecy.

Of the persons on whom we are reporting, Mazerall had associations with Durnford Smith, Fred Rose, Shugar and Benning. He met Rose in the apartment of Agatha Chapman in Ottawa at a meeting of representatives of various “study groups” in which he was quite active. He tells us how he first met Lunan:—

Q. Was this the conversation at the Chateau, or was it a telephone conversation?

A. The first conversation was a telephone conversation.

Q. He phoned you?

A. He phoned me.

Q. Were you at your house or at your office?

A. I think I was at my office.

Q. And on June 4 he phoned you?

A. I believe that would have been so. I have a mark on the calendar, with his telephone number, so I assume that was the date. He asked me if he could see me, or have lunch with me, that he wanted to speak to me about something. I can't say definitely when I did see him; it was somewhere within a week of this date, and we had lunch, and then went for a drive in my car.

Q. You had lunch at the Chateau?

A. That is correct; in the cafeteria.

Q. That is after you had met him at these meetings?

A. Yes.



Q. Of the study group?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you carry on?

A. We went for the drive in the car, and after some preliminary discussion he asked me if I would supply him with information.

Q. For whom?

A. For the Soviet Union.

Lunan told us that he decided to use Mazerall's scientific knowledge as a method for broaching the subject of espionage. He said:—

Q. And before that you obtained his background, if I may say so, from Smith?

A. I knew something about him from Smith.

Q. And what did Smith tell you about the political background of Mazerall?

A. Well, he gave me a general recommendation.

Q. In other words, he was a member of the study group, and so on?

A. A subject to whom I could talk.

Q. And then how did you convey to Mazerall the purposes of the meeting?

A. I gave it to him in much the same way I had used with the other two.

Q. You may have to describe it. We have nothing here on this Exhibit 17-D, because you had not met him then?

A. No.

Q. Tell us what the conversation was?

A. Yes. I had been planning to build myself a radio gramophone, that is a reproduction instrument for music, and I had obtained a circuit for this from a radio store in Ottawa. I was not myself able to assess the circuit properly, and Smith had told me that Mazerall was an enthusiast for these instruments, and that he would help me, so I used that as my initial introduction.

Q. And how much of the plan did you convey to him?

A. I am not sure how much the first time I saw him, but I conveyed all of the plan not later than my second meeting.

Q. Not later than your second meeting, which took place how many days after the first one?

A. I couldn't remember.



Q. And what did he say when you definitely conveyed the plan to him, clearly told him that what was needed was information for the Soviet Union? What did he say to that?

A. He appeared to be willing to consider any questions that would be put to him.

Q. And he gave you an answer right away?

A. I think he did.

Q. Did he accept?

A. Yes, he did.

Q. And did you ask him immediately for some material that had been asked by Rogov, for you to obtain from him?

A. I asked him for something.

Q. What did you ask for; do you remember?

A. I think I gave him a slip of paper which I had received.

Q. And what was on it?

A. I don't know.

Q. You gave him a slip of paper which you had received from Rogov?

A. As far as I remember I did that.

Q. And I suppose there was a good reason for that. You were not a technician?

A. That is correct.

Q. Or a scientist And part of it possibly would have been strictly Russian to you?

A. Certainly meaningless to me.

Q. And you handed that to Bagley?

A. To the best of my recollection I did.

ISRAEL HALPERIN was born on 5th January, 1911, in Westmount, P.Q., of Russian parents, and is a Professor of Mathematics at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. He joined the Army in 1942. In 1943 he was attached to the Directorate of Artillery, became a Captain in 1944 and a Major in 1945. In that branch of the Army he worked on a considerable number of secret projects, and he had access to all the files and documents concerning explosives and weapons, as well as to all the new discoveries made available to the Artillery.

Halperin was known to many who were involved in the Zabotin organization, and he kept in a pocket-book the telephone numbers of Adams, Boyer, Nightingale, Rose, Shugar and Poland.



He was first contacted by Captain Lunan in the manner described by Lunan himself:—

Q. Then whom did you see next, Bacon?

A. Yes.

Q. That is Halperin. How did you meet him?

A. I met him by phoning him at his office and making a luncheon appointment.

Q. Where?

A. At a hotel. I don't remember the name of it; some hotel in Ottawa.

Q. And how did you convey to him the request that had been made by Rogov.

A. I think I followed much the same line with him again; letting him interpret my words as he would. At the time I thought that he understood them correctly. Later I had reason to feel that perhaps he did not, but he also wanted time to think about it.

Q. And eventually, like Smith, he gave you his acceptance; and you had several meetings thereafter?

A. Yes.

At first, Halperin did not seem sufficiently impressed with the *conspiratorial* nature of the work that was assigned to him, but Lunan says that he approached him frankly and that he was keen and willing to work.

Lunan, as he stated, was not a technician but a writer, and obviously had some difficulty in transmitting both Rogov's instructions, when not in writing, and the information received from the members of his group. His first report dated the 28th of March, 1945, a few weeks after his first interview with Rogov, does not contain any valuable information. He merely reports to Rogov that he has started his work, that Smith and Halperin were willing to co-operate, but that Mazerall has not yet been contacted. The report is as follows:—

Ottawa  
March 28

Dear Mother and Father:

General approach to work: Your written instructions are understood and some preliminary work has been accomplished on the specific tasks set. It should be understood that neither Bacon, Bagley nor Badeau are well known to me either personally or politically, nor I to them. Progress has been held up somewhat owing to one or other of them being out of town and



by the caution displayed by Badeau (a good thing probably) in checking into my credentials. With the exception of Bacon, who is enthusiastic and politically experienced, it would be unwise to approach them point blank with all the tasks assigned. They already feel the need for maintaining a very high degree of security and taking abnormal precautions at their normal meetings (about once in two weeks), since they are definitely not labelled with any political affiliation. One or two have even opposed the introduction of new members to our group on the grounds that it would endanger their own security. I therefore believe it wise to approach them carefully and not to advance too great an assignment to them at one time. Also, for the time being, not to characterize the work for what it is, but merely to let it be understood that it is work of a special conspiratorial nature, without mentioning my connection with you. If I read your instructions correctly, you assumed that I would discuss the situation frankly with each separately. This I have not done. But I would like to discuss this aspect with you. Another slight resistance to be overcome is the strong sense of security about their work that these men have developed as war scientists.

We have experienced a little difficulty (which we shall, however, overcome, I believe) in making our initial arrangements to meet. There are several reasons for this. Bagley lives quite far out of town in the country and is dependent on train schedules. Badeau lives at the furthest end of Hull and works during the day out of town and out of reach at lunch times and other times convenient to me. My house is out of the question for meeting (and typing) purposes as I have two others living with me. We shall probably solve these difficulties as we gain practice in the work.

The following notes describe in detail progress made with each individual on each task set.

Badeau: Warmed up slowly to my requests and remained non-committal until he had checked independently on my bona fides. Once satisfied, he promised to cooperate. He is preparing the report on his dept. as requested, also a full report on organization



and personnel, interlocking depts. etc. of NDC plus any other information he thinks useful. These reports are promised to me for Apl 9. I am unable to get them any sooner.

Discussing the work of NDC in general, Badeau informs me that most secret work at present is on nuclear physics (bombardment of radio-active substances to produce energy). This is more hush-hush than radar and is being carried on at University of Montreal and at McMaster University at Hamilton. Badeau thinks that government purchase of radium producing plant is connected with this research. In general, he claims to know of no new developments in radar, except in minor improvements in its application.

Bacon: I received an excellent report on Bacon, and approached him more frankly than the others. He seems anxious to be of help. His attitude is that most of the so-called secret work is a joke, and while it is officially on the secret list, those working on it can see no reason for secrecy. He undertook to provide the information requested on Valcartier. He suggested I obtain it direct from his chief in my official capacity, but I advised him that this was not wise as I do not wish to show any official interest in this field until and unless we decide to do an article on it. He claims there is no particular secrecy about the set-up, but I persuaded him to give me the whole report on the matter. I did not mention formulae and samples at this meeting, as I don't think Bacon is sufficiently impressed with the conspiratorial nature of the work as yet. But he is definitely keen and will be helpful. I shall see Bacon again on Apl 2 to hear about his report and to take up our request with him further. He travels a good deal which complicates our arrangements for meeting.

Bagley: I have been unable to see him as yet. He has not been a very regular or enthusiastic supporter for several months although he is now showing more enthusiasm. He lives in the country and his wife is antagonistic to his political participation. He strikes me as being somewhat naive politically, and I shall



take things slow with him for a start. I plan to develop his acquaintance as much as possible and gain his confidence by collaborating on some scientific articles. Will report on him next time.

With regard to photographs and biographical notes on Bagley and the others, Bacon and Badeau will provide them with their reports. I will supply Bagley's later. Bacon is a mathematics professor from Queen's University at Kingston, now a major in the army. Badeau is an electrical engineer who has worked in the engineering department of the Bell Telephone Company at Montreal. Fuller details later.

Back.

This document was written in Lunan's office, with his own typewriter, and the words *Dear Mother and Father* were written purposefully so as to baffle those in the office that might see him at work on the document.

For the purpose of the work that he had to perform, political opinions were of utmost importance, and the primary qualifications that had to be found in "agents", to use Lunan's own words, were "close cooperation with Russia" and "sympathy with the Communist Party program". Not being sure of how far Mazerall and Halperin would be prepared to go, Lunan had to act cautiously until he was satisfied of their attitude.

The second report made by Lunan to Rogov is dated April the 17th, 1945, and it reveals that some notable progress has been made with Halperin (*Bacon*), very little with Smith (*Badeau*) and that Mazerall (*Bagley*) has not yet been introduced to his assignment. It was typed in English by Lunan, and was headed in Russian, in hand-writing, *Organizational Letter of 18.4.45*. It reads:—

There is relatively little progress to report since last time because of a series of unfavourable circumstances which have made continuous liaison with my people impossible.

As you will have realized, I was out of town for several days last week and was unable to keep my appointment. Bacon was away from work for several days with a cold. It was inadvisable to see him at his home to discuss matter with him, although I did visit him there once to receive a report from him. Badeau also made a trip to Toronto during the one week when I was in town and relatively free to see him, and for the



following week he was detained late at the office (laboratory) working on a special rush experiment. The prospect for myself over the next few weeks isn't any brighter, unfortunately. The announcement of the elections, earlier than expected by us, has involved me in a great deal of rush work which will keep me in Montreal all next week. This work, of course, has to be given priority; but it means that the time available for seeing my people is very severely cut into—especially when they might be busy on those times when I am free.

This is not a very bright picture for the progress of our work. But it is the circumstances in which we find ourselves, and it is only to be hoped that work will ease up soon. Incidentally, I suggest that Jan's call to my office was not strictly necessary, since we already had the arrangement that the meeting would take place three days later if for any reason either party failed to turn up. However, it had this advantage, that it tested out the system of calling on the telephone, which was quite successful.

Reporting in general on the work done since last meeting:

Bacon has given considerable thought to my original requests and has given me the material for the attached report. He offers to fill in any details that may be asked for if he can. I have not had the opportunity to ask him about payment.

Badeau was very disturbed when I brought up the subject of payment. I think he felt that it brought the subject of his work into a different (and more conspiratorial) focus. He was to think it over and let me know, but we have had no opportunity to meet since I was in Montreal in the interim. He is very slow in giving me any information, largely because he actually has not time to sit down and make a report. He offered me the printed report of the Research Council, but I assume that all this information is known or can be readily obtained from a Government library. The latest report he could get was also considerably out of date. He reported to me in words the general details of his own work. He is in the radio engineering



end of things, specializing in radar. Current work, on which there was an emergency rush last week, is in connection with a battleship radar device for use in the Pacific.

This is an extremely sensitive detecting device which has been successfully tried out on the East Coast. Present work is the designing and construction of a pilot model. Badeau has been largely responsible for this. Possibly there are specific questions which could be asked about this, as Badeau is a very difficult person to pin down to detail.

It has still been impossible to see Bagley and introduce him to his assignment. As I pointed out before, since I know very little of this person, it is my plan to become better acquainted with him and get some idea of his readiness for work of this kind. The time, however, has been quite beyond me as yet.

With regard to biographies: both Badeau and Bacon have promised to provide biographical notes. I was to have received these on Monday, but could not keep my appointments, being out of town. Will obtain them for next time. Badeau is married with 2 children—about 6 and 6 months old. He is about 33 years old and before joining the Research Council, worked in the Research Department of the Bell Telephone Company at Montreal. He is a graduate electrical engineer. Bacon is a man of about 35, married and with 2 children and a third on the way. He is a professor of mathematics at Queen's University, Kingston and intends to go back to that work after the war. He is at present a major in the Artillery.

#### Bacon's report.

Bacon has been personally responsible to a large extent for the preliminary work in connection with organizing C.A.R.D.E. (Canadian Army Research Division, Explosives). This is an organization which is in process of being created. It will have both civilian and military personnel, but will be administered by the army. It is intended to be integrated with the various arsenals in Canada—at least two of which will probably be maintained permanently after the war.



CARDE will contain the following:

A. Pilot explosives plant. This is being built by, and controlled by, National Research Council, but with army funds. The chemical branch of NRC will have very little or nothing to do with it. It will have a large capacity and will be capable of experimental work with new explosives, both HE and propellants. It is not yet being operated; will be taken over by CARDE when completed. Probable director will be Englishman, Harold J. Poole, who is now acting director. He is a permanent civil servant in the explosives field. Said to be slow as an organizer and executive, but a competent technician. Bacon believes that this plant can be of tremendous importance and can improve production methods to meet changing needs. Canadian raw material situation very good.

(Bacon gave some information on present explosives plants and their capacity. This is probably well known. Can produce information if desired).

B. Ballistics Laboratory. Under direction of Dr. Laidler. This is the only part of the over-all project which is at present in operation. This section is working with the Department of Chemistry at Toronto University in experimenting with a variety of new propellants. They are using a new explosive "DINA" mixed with RDX as a component in propellants. DINA is intended as an alternative to nitro-glycerin. Americans are said to be very interested in one of these new propellants called "Albanite". This is a propellant containing DINA and picrite as an alternative to the standard British propellant containing Nitro-Glycerin and picrite.

C. Designs Branch. This will be mostly for designing small ordnance and will include a pilot plant.

D. Field Trials Wing. This will do the work which is now being done at Suffield and Valcartier by the Inspection Board of United Kingdom and Canada. They have a good scientific and do a good job of analysing faults and difficulties of manufacture.

Eventually the organization will consist of A, B, C & D. Dr. Don Chase (an NRC physicist) has already



been appointed superintendent of CARDE. He will be responsible to the Director of Artillery (Colonel W. E. Van Steenberg) who is a biologist and who will in turn be responsible to the Master General of Ordnance, Army. Eventually, there will probably be a committee comprising representatives of the three services.

Bacon emphasizes:

The importance of CARDE in controlling factory production.

The laying down of a skeleton armaments research centre which could be taken over by the British in the future if it became necessary. It could take on assignments, and now has some on which to work.

After this second report, Rogov obviously met Lunan on several occasions. On the 6th of June, 1945, Rogov assigned to Lunan a list of "tasks" for his group. The original list, in Russian, has in the left column comments added later, with the dates on which the various tasks were completed. The text is as follows:—

<u>Assignment No. 1</u> <u>Assigned to the group Back (Research)</u> <u>assigned on 8.6.45</u>	
<u>Back:</u>  <i>Fulfilled</i> <i>5.7.45</i>	1. To write out material on "The election to the Federal Parliament and the pre-election struggle", showing the role and the significance of each party in this. To give the characteristics of each party, its political platform and who finances it and whose circles it represents.
<u>Bacon:</u> <u>On Points:</u> 1. <i>He promised to obtain it for the next time.</i> 2. <i>Has no data whatsoever.</i>	1. To give instructions or any other kind of material on electroshells (V-bomb). 2. To write down what new research work is being carried on and what is the latest right now with respect to explosive materials and artillery armaments.



Bagley:  
Fulfilled  
5.7.45.

To establish closer contact  
and to obtain at least oral in-  
formation.

Badeau:  
On points:  
1. Fulfilled  
5.7.45  
2. Partly ful-  
filled  
3. Not fulfilled  
4. Fulfilled  
5.7.45.

1. To obtain ~~max~~ any material on  
the American aeroplane radio-  
locator of the type "an/aps—  
10" and also on the radio navi-  
gation periscope.
2. To give more detailed informa-  
tion on the "Research Council"  
right down to the sections, their  
directors and what they are  
engaged in.
3. To obtain the telephone direc-  
tory of the "Research Council".
4. On the works Mrss Smith-Durn-  
ford; D. A. Keys; and I. S. Fos-  
ter. To give a general descrip-  
tion, what kind of apparatuses  
they are; where they are used,  
and what are their fundamental  
features. (See material No. 1 of  
group Back).

\*

Remarks:

The whole material must  
fulfilled by 5.7.45.

Lunan's third report is dated July the 5th, 1945. It indicates that Mazerall (*Bagley*) has agreed to work and has promised his full cooperation. At this moment, Halperin (*Bacon*) does not seem to be very enthusiastic, and nothing is said of Smith (*Badeau*). The report reads:—

Bagley: I had a very successful meeting with Bagley and he agreed to participate to the furthest of his ability. I also received an explanation of what I took to be his early reluctance to meet me. His wife teaches music, and on the frequent occasions when she has to be away from the house, he has to stay home with the children. He is unable to plan his free time very much in advance, hence the difficulty in seeing him. He is interested in the work and immediately

\* Faint type indicates word crossed out in original documents.



promised to be of assistance. I gave him a full quota of tasks, and he promised reports on his work and on various other aspects of the general work at his place. Since first seeing him, I have been in Montreal, and on the two occasions I tried to get in touch with him for a progress report, he was not available. He had promised to deliver his work in full in time for this meeting. He now informs me, however, that he has not completed the work and will need another ten days. He pleads extreme business as the reason. I know that they are very busy, and it most difficult to persuade these fellows to give up the time. In fact, they are working to tight schedules and it is customary for them to work continually at a task until it is finished. I shall keep after him, and try to get the material within the ten days mentioned.

Bacon: I spent a whole evening with Bacon, with most disappointing results. I put the tasks to him, and on both of them he assured me he had nothing to offer. He claims that the electro-bomb is common knowledge to the Germans and assumes it must be so to you. He is unwilling to take any risk in obtaining material which he is convinced is already obtainable. I tried to persuade him to meet the demand any way, but he was unwilling to do so.

With regard to the general question on explosive development, he assured me that he has nothing to add to his former report. He is himself curious about the Chalk River plant and the manufacture of Uranium. He claims that there is a great deal of talk and speculation on the subject, but that nothing is known outside of the small and carefully guarded group completely in the know. He emphasized that he himself is as remote from this type of information as I am myself. His work is at a virtual standstill; and in any case, his work has been mostly in the field of development (field improvements) on ordnance, and not in the realm of explosive research. He maintains that there is a distinct division between research and development. He expects his work to cease fairly soon, and wants to go back to teaching. This fellow is a mathematician, and not a chemist or physicist, which may account for his



remoteness from the details of explosive research. I shall continue to see him but he gave me definitely no encouragement last time.

Back: There is a delay in time before the arrival of baby. X-rays reveal that event won't take place until close to end of July. No information as yet as to future disposition in the army. Have just been promoted on account of present work. Expect to be at same job at least for another month and probably longer.

Back.

On that date, the 5th of July, 1945, although Smith, Mazerall and Halperin had declared their willingness to furnish information, only Halperin (*Bacon*), as evidenced by the above report, had as yet given any material to Lunan. Halperin's report of 17th April had dealt with the Canadian Army Research and Development Establishment, called C.A.R. D.E., and the various plants and laboratories that would be operated by this organization. This included information about the Pilot Explosives Plant, the Ballistics Laboratory, the Designs Branch and the Field Trials Wing. Halperin emphasized the work done at the Ballistics Laboratory with particulars as to new explosives, and we have been told that this information conveyed to Lunan by Halperin was of a highly secret nature.

Halperin later furnished additional information, as is shown by the following document, written in Rogov's handwriting and found in his brief-case.

#### RESULT OF THE LAST MEETING OF BACK'S GROUP (RESEARCH)

1. Bacon—categorically refused to give any kind of written information and also documents to be photographed. A possibility exists, but he is afraid. He only gives oral information, but this does not answer our demands, as Back is a writer and not a scientific worker. In an oral conversation he stated that in Canada and in the United States special electric shells are being produced by means of which the accuracy of hitting the target is automatically determined, based on the principle of reflection of radio waves. The electro-shell is called "V bomb" and it consists of a small high frequency transmitter by means of which there is produced a rebound of waves from the target.



These shells are already in use at the fronts and there exist special instructions, about bringing which he made no firm promise.

The following document, written in Russian and probably in the handwriting of <sup>8.1.53</sup> ~~Levin~~ <sup>8.8.53</sup> *Runy*, an interpreter at the Embassy, is based on a written report made by Lunan of the information given him by Halperin, and amplifies Rogov's notes:—

Back's Group

Mat No. 1

Bacon.

\* He It has become very difficult to work with him, especially after my request for Ur 235 (Uran 235). He said that as far as he knows, it is absolutely impossible to get it. Thus for instance he declared that perhaps it (Uran) is not available in sufficient quantity. Bacon explained to me the theory of nuclear energy which  
?  
is probably known to you. He refuses to put down in writing anything and does not want to give a photograph or information on himself. I believe I think that  
\* at present he has a fuller understanding of the essence of my requests and he has a particular dislike for them.  
\* With such a trend of thought as he has, we cannot  
\* obtain it is impossible to get anything from him except with the exception of verbal descriptions, and I am not  
\* in a position to ~~unable~~ to understand everything fully where it concerns technical details.

I asked him what is taken into consideration in the construction of the very large plant (Chalk River, near Petawawa, Ontario), in the general opinion the principle of production of which is based on the physical properties of the nucleus; with regard to his expression of opinion that it is impossible to get Uran 235. He replied that he does not know. He believed that the project is still in the experimental stage.

Then he described to me the general principles of the electronic shell and the bomb detonator, which are being produced in plants in the U.S.A. and Canada, and which is the reason for the accurate fire in destroying rocket projectiles (V-bombs). It has the form of a small transmitter of high frequency the ray of which is reflected from the target. When the force of the

\* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.



reflected wave in the vibration of the radiated frequency reaches a definite strength, the charge is exploded electrically. I asked him if it would be possible to obtain instructions for it, he replied that it would be possible. I was not able to extract (incline) anything in any other way. In conclusion, Bacon (took the position) announced that he will talk to me but he will not write anything at all, and I do not think that he is ready to begin to work more deeply, as for example—to obtain samples. He says that he does not know anything about matters that are not already known to you.

However Rogov decided to continue to use Halperin, for we read, among the entries listed as *Task No. 2*, given by Rogov to Lunan, the following:—

#### TASK NO. 2

##### Assigned 6.8.45

- Back: 1. Can Bacon after leaving for Queen's University, maintain connections with the Artillery Board in which he is working at present. If so, in what manner.
2. What possibilities may Bacon have in Kingston for our work?
3. . . .

It was the constant concern of Zabotin and his associates to make sure that agents would still be useful after their discharge from the Armed Services or Government employ.

Called before us to give evidence, Halperin was very unwilling to cooperate, although he had been advised to do so by his Counsel who told the Commission:—

“COUNSEL FOR WITNESS:—I think I ought to make a very short statement of explanation. Following the interview, this morning, I have had a long conference with Mr. Halperin, and I have gone over with him, as far as I know, the picture that presents itself here; and I have said to Mr. Halperin, and he agrees with me, that, as a civil servant, and as a citizen of Canada, in view of the serious nature of the allegations, the situation he is in, he is in duty bound to give all the assistance possible to this Commission. He has decided to do so.”

Later, Halperin refused to answer any further questions, and asked his Counsel, to withdraw, which he did.



Of Mazerall, Rogov said in his early notes:—

3. Bagley—so far no contact has been made. The main reasons are that he lives so far from the city and the influence of his wife who does not want him to meet corporators. On Back's proposal for a meeting, he answers that he is busy and living far away, but at the same time he invites to his house. Back communicated that he will have a meeting with him in the period of 20.5 to 5.6—.
- \* He further added that Bagley knows nothing about his immediate work as Fred Debouz talked with him only generally, and recommended that Back should study him in detail and only after that to start working with him.
4. Back himself has no possibilities. He is being used as a contact. At the last meeting he said that a baby will be born to him at the end of June.

Mazerall's main task was to reveal information concerning technical facts on radio sets, and to make periodical reports on the Radio Department and on the models that were being developed. It was only on July the 24th that, after having agreed to "work", he gave Lunan some information under the form of two reports. The first one was a *Long-Term Proposal* prepared by Dr. McKinley of the National Research Council, for future civil aids to air navigation, and the second was a report on *Airborne Distance Indicator* prepared by Mazerall himself and edited by Dr. McKinley. They were turned over by Lunan to Rogov, and returned to Mazerall the next day after they had been photographed at the Embassy.

These reports, which were of a secret nature, had been prepared so that Dr. McKinley might present them at the Commonwealth and Empire Radio Civil Aviation Conference that was to be held in London some weeks later.

It was only on the day on which Mazerall handed these two reports to Lunan that he was told his cover-name was *Bagley*. Mazerall said in his evidence that he knew he was not authorized to give these reports to Lunan and he knew also that they were to be given to the U.S.S.R. Mazerall's evidence is as follows:—

- Q. What about the report prepared by Dr. McKinley? What was the importance of that report?
- A. Well, it could be taken in the same light as this. There was nothing in the report which we had actually decided to do. It was merely proposals of what might be done.

\* Faint type indicates words crossed out in original documents.